French and Indian War



Woodcut from the *Pennsylvania Gazette—*“Join, Or Die”

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2002695523/>

Proclamation of 1763

Official proclamation rewritten in a more kid-friendly language

The war (for North America) is over and we have signed the Treaty of Peace in Paris last February 10, 1763. Because we want to help you, we have issued a royal proclamation to our loving subjects. We have acquired four new governments in Quebec, East Florida, West Florida and Grenada. These new colonies have governors and may elect councils to make laws. People may now begin to settle these areas.

Governors of these three new colonies may now give land to those who served in the war. This land is for rent for 10 years and has certain guidelines to follow. Land is given by rank as follows.

* To every Person having the Rank of a Field Officer — 5,000 Acres.
* To every Captain — 3,000 Acres.
* To every Subaltern or Staff Officer, — 2,000 Acres.
* To every Non-Commission Officer, — 200 Acres.
* To every Private Man — 50 Acres.

It is our interest to protect the colonies and Tribes of Indians whom we protect. Therefore, no governor or Commander in Chief may allow people to survey of give land grants beyond the boundaries we have set. No Governor or Chief in any colony or plantations in America may give grants for lands that we just won from France or purchased because it is reserved for the natives.

We also declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure to protect all the land not in the Three new Governments or the other main colonies for the use of the Indians. And We do hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of our Displeasure, all our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved without our permission. If you live on the restricted land, you have to move.

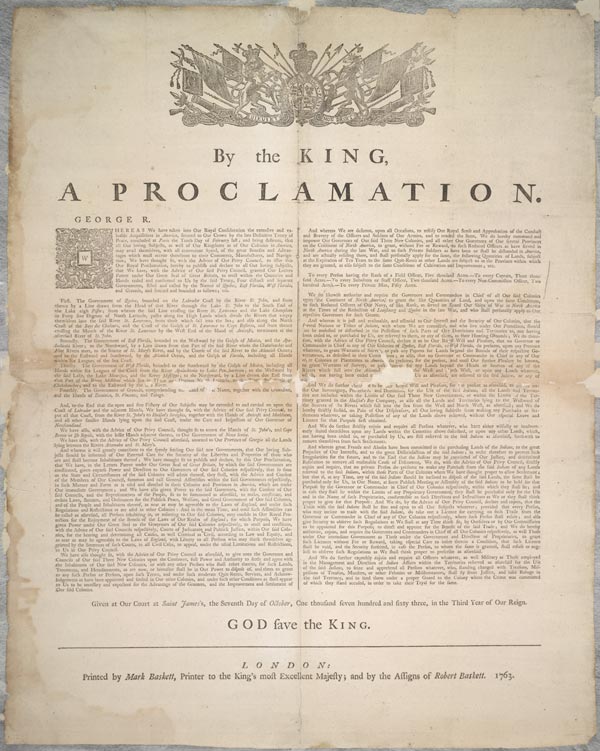
We know that fraud has happened in purchasing Lands of the Indians and we want to prove to them that we can be just. Therefore, no person may buy land from the Indians in the areas that we have given you permission to settle. If the Indians want to sell the land, we will purchase it in a public meeting and the Governor is in charge of that land.

We do also declare that Trade with the Indians is open to all Subjects if they have a license from the Governor, but it can be taken away if you don’t follow the proper guidelines. We also give permission to government people to arrest those who are charged with a crime and try to run away by going into Indian territory.

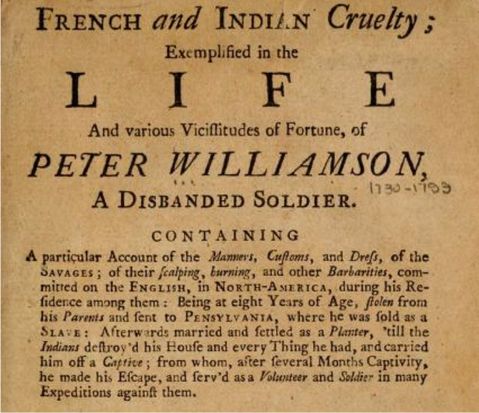
Given at our Court at St. James's the 7th Day of October 1763, in the Third Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING

– Royal Proclamation, October 7, 1763



http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/whats-on/treaties-exhibition/014001-1000-e.html



An account of Peter Williamson who was captured by Indians from his Pennsylvania farmhouse in 1754 yet managed to escape and fight in many battles in the French and Indian War

<http://frenchandindianwar.info/cause.htm>

Stamp Act



Funeral of the Stamp Act—Political Cartoon

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2006678564/>

Sugar Act

This is rewritten in a more kid-friendly language

**Great Britian : Parliament - The American Revenue Act (Sugar Act) : 1764**

This act is for granting certain taxes in the British colonies and plantations in America for the purpose of helping to pay for defending and protecting the colonies and to try and improve trade. The country needs more money and that means that we need new regulations for the kingdom for business between Great Britain and your Majesty’s colonies in America.

We are loyal subjects to the King, of the commons of Britain in parliament. To try and help your Majesty raise money, we propose the following. As of September 29, 1764, a tax will start on sugar, indigo, coffee, wine, silks, and certain types of cloth that are imported or brought into the colonies. Taxes also apply to items that are exported or leave the colonies, but the rates are different.

On June 24, 1733 an act was passed (called the Molasses Act) which was important but needed to be changed and enforced. Any molasses that now enteres the colonies shall have a tax of 3 pence (it was 6 pence before). Those who don’t follow the law will have the same consequences as in the previous act.

After the 29th of September, no rum (drinks) may be brought into the colonies. Ireland can accept any kind of sugar as long as it comes straight from Great Britain. To help prevent fraud and smuggling, anyone who loads a ship with sugar, molasses or other items mentioned must have a certificate signed by a judge showing his permission. If you don’t have a certificate, all your items may be seized. Any British customs officer who is in another part of Europe may also seize your goods if they are shipped to another country without going to Britain first.

If you try to counterfeit a certificate, the fine is 500 pounds. If any foreign ships are docked longer than 48 hours outside any land that his Majesty owns, they can be taken and all the goods on board now belong to his Majesty. If anyone knowingly helps to conceal items on a ship or load them in a way to avoid the tax, they will have to pay treble the value and all the boats, horses, cattle, and carriages used can be seized. If any worker is found taking a bribe, he will be charged from 50 to 500 pounds and no longer may work for the crown.

If anyone does not follow this law, they will be forced to appear before a court and pay heavy fees.

Actual wording for the tax amounts:

For every hundred weight avoirdupois of such foreign white or clayed sugars, one pound two shillings, over and above all other duties imposed by any former act of parliament.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of such foreign indigo, six pence.

For every hundred weight avoirdupois of such foreign coffee, which shall be imported from any place, except Great Britain, two pounds, nineteen shillings, and nine pence.

For every ton of wine of the growth of the Madeiras, or of any other island or place from whence such wine may be lawfully imported, and which shall be so imported from such islands or place, the sum of seven pounds

For every ton of Portugal, Spanish, or any other wine (except French wine) imported from Great Britain, the sum of ten shillings.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of wrought silks, bengals, and stuffs, mixed silk or herbs, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East India, imported from Great Britain, two shillings.

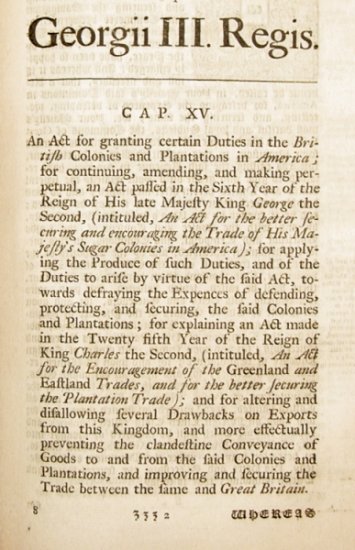
For every piece of callico painted, dyed, printed, or stained, in Persia, China, or East India, imported from Great Britain, two shillings and six pence.

For every piece of foreign linen cloth, called Cambrick, imported from Great Britain, three shillings.

For every piece of French lawn imported from Great Britain, three shillings.

And after those rates for any greater or lesser quantity of such goods respectively.

<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/sugar_act_1764.asp>



<http://www.theworldsgreatbooks.com/Acts%20of%20Parliament/parliament%20sugar%20act.jpg>

Townshend Acts

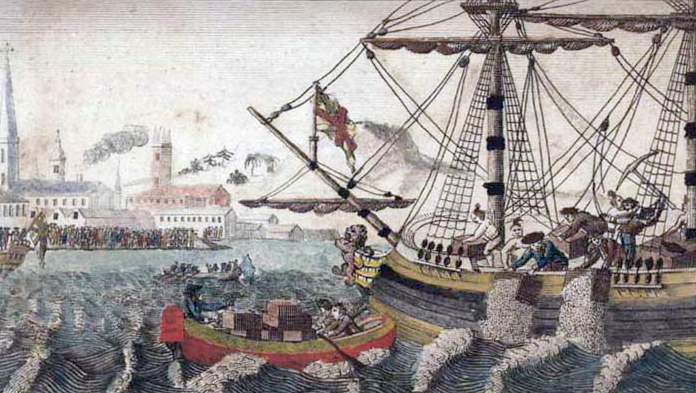
Tea Act



The Tea Act forced colonists to buy tea only from the Dutch East India Tea Company. Many colonists were upset about it.

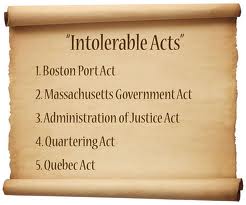
Image obtained at <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Philip_Dawe_(attributed),_The_Bostonians_Paying_the_Excise-man,_or_Tarring_and_Feathering_(1774).jpg>

Boston Tea Party



<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Boston_Tea_Party_w.jpg>

Intolerable Acts



<http://www.redstate.com/ulyssesarn/2013/06/05/the-intolerable-acts-team-obamas-offenses-against-the-american-people/>

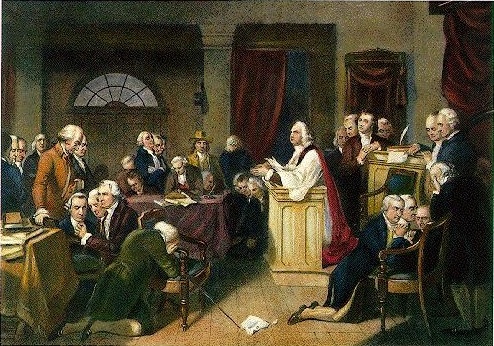
Boston Massacre



Boston Massacre Engraving by Paul Revere

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008661777/>

First Continental Congress



<http://www.usfca.edu/fac_staff/conwell/revolution/congress.htm>

First Fighting at Lexington and Concord- midnight ride of Paul Revere

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Battle_of_Lexington_Detail.jpg>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Revere>

Second Continental Congress and the Declaration of Independence



<http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration.html>



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Continental_Congress>